THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor

Enjoys McCain's Column

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—The brief but commendable tribute paid the late William H. Rau by George Nox McCain in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER recently was read by me with unusual interest. My acquaintance with Mr. Rau covered a period of many years, and to know that his life and work were both admired is very gratifying.

While I have never met Colonel McCain, I enjoy reading his column in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER for the reason that each story or reminiscence, regardless of the subject, brings forth a definite point—a characteristic I find unique in such work. When the column is finished you subconsciously find yourself thinking. J. JOHNSON.

Trenton, N. J., November 24, 1920.

The Women Will Fight

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I have read in the columns of your ever-welcome paper in our home that our Governor Sproul has said that he is determined at the assembling of the next legislative body of our state that he will make every effort to have expunged from the records the Brooke high license law in order that our state will conform to the word and spirit of the eighteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, thereby wiping out the stigma which has been resting upon the fair name of our state that it has been ruled by the rum and beer interests.

I have also read in a following edition that the brewers have accepted the gage of battle and that they would fight our Governor. Do the brewers realize that the Governor will not be alone in this fight? They will have to fight the mothers and wives of the state as well. They have been the chief sufferers of the curse which has filled our almshouses with paupers and our correctional institutions with inmates and that has made half-clad and underfed children.

The mothers and wives have a vote today, and, thank God, in this cause they will use it. I, for one, will volunteer to canvass every home petitioning our legislative body at Harrisburg. Yes, I will go farther—I will contribute to defeat every act of the brewers in order that our boys and husbands may be saved from the damnable influence of the saloon. And, in conclusion, I would ask every mother and every wife who has suffered through the curse of drink to go to the place of registering and register, and, having registered, notify your district representative of your desires, and if he tries to evade them, mother and wife, uncover him among your own kin, and his political career will be shortlived indeed. Hoping that our Governor will succeed with his influence to down the advocates of rum, pauperism and disorder, I am in the good fight. Mrs. MATILDA LE VAN.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1920.

Daylight Saving and the Clocks

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—There has been considerable discussion in all parts of the country in regard to daylight saving, and while many suggestions have been offered, the one reasonable and commonsense remedy for the situation seems to have been lost sight of in the general expression of ideas.

Having made two transcontinental trips during the last summer, the writer had occasion to observe the many complications between standard time and daylight saving time in the different cities en route. In addition to keeping in mind the various standard time changes on the railroads as we proceeded, we found some cities observing daylight time, some were using standard time, and still others what they called "city time," and any one who has ever traveled even here between Philadelphia and New York can realize what the long-distance traveler had to contend with.

Our remedy for this confusion would be to let the clocks alone and have each state or city, as the case may be, adopt a rule to change the time for the opening and closing of all business concerns an hour earlier each day for the summer months, and even if the idea should be made a nation-wide law, why should it necessitate the changing of the clocks, disrupting railroad schedules and keeping travelers in a constant state of worry?

As an example, let us cite one experience in a trip from New York to San Francisco: The train leaves New York on standard eastern time, which is an hour slower than New York time; the train arrives at Pittsburgh on eastern time, and leaves on central time, while the clocks in Pittsburgh are running on daylight-saving time. We arrive at Chicago on central time, and find that the city clocks indicate daylight-saving time, an hour faster than central time. The train arrives and leaves Omaha on central time, and here again we find daylight-saving time on the city clocks, but before we reach Denver the train has changed to mountain time.

Passing through Colorado Springs, the train and city agree on standard mountain time, and while the train still is on mountain time when we reach Salt Lake City, we again encounter daylight-saving time. Leaving Salt Lake City in the afternoon, the railroad time changes from mountain to Pacific time during the night, and unless the traveler is informed of the fact by some one his watch again is an hour out of the way. After arriving at San Francisco or Los Angeles we find that while daylight-saving time is not in effect there, our watch is three hours slower than Philadelphia and four hours slower than New York city.

By all means let us adopt some sane and sensible rule and stop this silly and unnecessary juggling with the clock twice in every year. FLETCHER IVY BOYD.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1920.

New York Scores One

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—As a New Yorker, temporarily in your midst, I wish to congratulate your city on the publication of a certain editorial in a recent issue regarding traffic regulations, in which you ultimately decide to credit New York with the establishment of an "approach to an efficient system," etc.

Such praise from your editorial sanctum is indeed refreshing when compared with the comments you made about the western metropolis last winter, under the caption "Snowbound Babylon." Perhaps you at last realize that New Yorkers are doing something more definite than "spouting"—and the city, once proud of the title of "Brotherly Love," may some day follow in your wake, and endeavor to succeed New York honestly—by co-operation, not "knocking." W. STAHL.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

Heart to Heart With "W. L. C."

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Let me have a little heart-to-heart talk with "W. L. C." regarding his troubles with his "lady friend" sure. Now since a number of your readers have figured it out for him and have kept him from losing his "beautiful creature," I would like to give him a pointer. While she says her age, which has been figured algebraically, is twenty-two, I would say it is anywhere between that age and fifty. When a woman will not be frank enough to tell her age when you ask her and compels you to go to the People's Forum for an algebraic solution, you can put it down that she is just as old as she feels, and it might be assumed that, having put the question to you as she did, she might not be more than six—or at least I feel that way. Don't be too sure that even algebra will be able to solve a woman's actual age.

WALTER T. TROXEL.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1920.

Defends His Faith

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—May I indulge in a few remarks on the recent attacks of Mr. Henry Ford upon our honorable element of American life—the Jewish people?

Every good and right-thinking American Jew or Gentile knows the war record of the Fords, father and son—their patriotism in accumulating millions and millions while the most of us were fighting for the honor of our country.

Popular as Ford may be, he shall not have a right to accuse the Jewish people of being untrue citizens and the creators of bolshevism! Even as an individual Jew, I've sacrificed more than Ford and his millions put together.

But, it seems to me, now that while the Jew has been in the world for more than thirty centuries, very little is known about him and his faith (to men like Mr. Ford).

It is really a shame to know of a man like Mr. Henry Ford (who doesn't even know well enough the history of his own country and people) is trying to criticize the ancient Jewish nation in such an ignorant way and with baseless facts. Where is the truly American principle of fair play? Such attacks remind me of the darkest days in Russia in 1905, when the Purishkewitches and Dmofsakys were in power there.

Therefore, as a wounded Jewish ex-service man still in a hospital, I ask the American public to protest against Henry Ford's ridiculous remarks on the Jews and demand his apology.

ISRAEL S. RABINOWITZ.
U. S. P. H. Hospital, No. 42.
Perryville, Md., November 24, 1920.

Letters to the Editor should be as brief and to the point as possible, avoiding anything that would open a denominational or sectarian discussion.

No attention will be paid to anonymous letters. Names and addresses must be signed as an evidence of good faith, although names will not be printed if request is made that they be omitted.

The publication of a letter is not to be taken as an indorsement of its views by this paper.

Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by postage, nor will manuscript be saved.

Suggests Remedy for Crime

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Most people are up in arms in regard to the crimes being committed throughout the city. Most of them want Council to pass some more laws or the chief of police to arrest some one, but, in my opinion, the lawmaking bodies and the police are not the only agencies for the prevention of crime. The people themselves can do things that will go a long way toward that end.

I notice, according to the papers, that most of our bad men are young fellows, which causes me to believe that the cause of crime lies in the bringing up of the boys. Wouldn't it be a good thing if the Board of Education was to take this up with every father in the city and impress upon him his lack of duty to his children? I remember when I was young how every one condemned me for reading dime novels, such as "Diamond Dick" and others, but today we have these same bunko stories on the motion-picture screen, and it is moral now. V. G. H.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

Appreciates Editorial

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—The writer wants to thank you personally for your beautiful editorial, "But Once a Year." It is a splendid piece of work and no doubt will be appreciated by many of your readers. HENRY ROSS.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1920.

Questions Answered

Depends on What Patent Covers

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—If I apply for and receive a patent on an automobile machine, would it be possible for other parties to manufacture and sell parts for repairs to the machine on which I have my patent? S. L. T.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

Weston's Walking Records

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I will appreciate it if in your People's Forum you will name some of the great walking records of E. P. Weston, the "grand old man of the road." W. L. STEVENSON.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

Edward Payson Weston walked from Portland, Me., to Chicago twice in 1867. He walked the distance in twenty-five days, twenty-two hours and forty minutes. Beginning on October 29, 1907, he again walked the distance in twenty-four days, nineteen hours and fifteen minutes, beating the former record by one day, three hours and fifteen minutes. Weston walked from New York to San Francisco, leaving New York on his seventy-first birthday, March 5, 1909, covering 3905 miles in 105 days (Sundays excepted) and arriving at San Francisco on July 14.

Naturalization Papers

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—A friend of mine took out his first papers in 1905, but failed to take out his final papers. Now he claims that the first papers, having been taken out before the new law was passed, are still good. Is he right? C. L. E.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

No. After the expiration of seven years, if the holder of the papers has not obtained his second papers, the first papers become invalid. This law applies to first papers taken out before the present law was passed.

Panama Canal Tolls

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I have been told that England has the privilege of using the Panama canal at less tolls than other nations. Is this true? Mrs. W. L. C.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

It is not true. The tolls paid by English ships are the same as paid by the ships of other nations.

Irish Home Rule

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Is it true that early in the recent world war a home rule bill for Ireland passed the British House of Commons? What happened to it? R. L. O'R.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

You are right as to the passage of a home rule measure in the British Parliament. It was signed by the king. The royal assent was given on September 18, 1914, under the Parliament act known as the home rule bill, which had passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions and had twice been rejected by the House of Lords. By the suspensory act, which followed immediately after the royal assent, the operation of the home rule act was suspended until further action by Parliament following the close of the war.

To Be Married After Divorce

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please advise through your People's Forum if there must any time elapse and how long before citizens of Pennsylvania being granted divorce can be married again? C. L. T.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

A divorced person in Pennsylvania can marry immediately after the decree is granted, unless one party, being a wrongdoer, the decree of divorce forbids a second marriage during the life of the other party.

William Penn Statue

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—A stranger to your city up to within a year, I will appreciate it if you will give me some facts about the William Penn statue, its height and weight, where it was made and how it was gotten to the top of the tower. MRS. MARY T. LE ROY.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1920.

The height of the statue is 37 feet and it weighs 52,400 pounds. It was cast in Philadelphia in 47 pieces, and so skillfully joined that the most careful inspection fails to detect the junctures. It was placed in position in sections.

The hat is 5 feet in diameter; rim, 23 feet in circumference; nose, 13 inches long; eyes, 12 inches long and 4 inches wide; mouth, from corner to corner, 1 foot; face, from hat to chin, 3 feet 3 inches; hair, 4 feet long; shoulders, 28 feet in circumference and 15 feet in diameter; waist, 24 feet in circumference and 8 feet 9 inches in diameter and 4 feet long; fingers, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter; hands, 6 feet 9 inches in circumference, 3 feet in diameter and 4 feet long; fingers, 2 feet 6 inches long; finger nails, 3 inches long; legs, from ankle to knee, 19 feet; ankle, 5 feet in circumference; calf of legs, 8 feet 18 inches in circumference; feet, 22 inches wide, 5 feet 4 inches long.

Poems and Songs Desired

Two Poems Located

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—The poem desired by "C. C. P.," who quotes the line, "Cleave the stone and thou shalt find me," is, I think, Kipling's "Sons of Martha."

With regard to the poem having the lines "Let but a little but be mine," etc., this is a poem of James Whitcomb Riley's entitled "Izaak Walton's Prayer." H. W. B.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1920.

Wants Two Songs

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you please print the old song called "The Band of Gold My Mother Wore?" Or perhaps a kind reader can send it in if you do not have it. Also a song entitled "Way Down East." This is the first line in the chorus, "Way down East I'll live forever with my darling Aloise." BETTY.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1920.

Who Wrote It?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I desire to know who wrote the following:

"In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: 'Depend on yourself.'"

Mrs. L. W. PETERSON.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1920.

Two Songs Requested

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Can a reader send in these old songs:

"We're old folks now, my darling,
My hair is turning gray;
But, taking the years together,
You'll always find a way."

And one containing these lines:

"You ask me why upon my breast,
Unchanged from day to day,
Linked side by side in one broad band,
I wear the blue and gray.
I had two brothers long ago,
Two brothers, blithe and gay;
One wore a suit of northern blue,
And one of southern gray."

Mrs. E. A. STODDART.

Collingdale, Pa., November 19, 1920.

"When Irish Eyes Are Smiling"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please print in your People's Forum the song called "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." KATHLEEN McGILL.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1920.

A Song Supplied

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I am giving below the words of the song "Fiddle and I," asked for by Miss Florence E. Hay.

MRS. HARRISON FOLINSBEE.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1920.

FIDDLE AND I

By road or river, countryside or town,
I roam forever with my fiddle brown.
Creeping under barn so gladly
When outside the winter howls,
Playing sadly, playing madly
Waking up the rats and owls.

CHORUS

Ah, it was gay, night and day,
Fair and cloudy weather,
Fiddle and I, wandering by
Over the world together,
Fiddle and I, wandering by
Over the world together.

Down by the river, summer nights I lie,
Flowers for my pillow, and for roof the sky.
Playing all my heart remembers,
Old, old songs from far away.
Golden June and bleak Decembers
Rise around me as I play.

On, on forever, till the journey ends,
Who shall dissever two such trusty friends?
Who can bring the past before me,
Make the future fairly glow,
Lift the clouds that gather round me,
Like my trusty fiddle bow?

"A Billet Doux"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—There is a little poem entitled "A Billet Doux," which I should like to see in your People's Forum. MARY T. MOYER.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1920.

A BILLET DOUX

She was a winsome country lass,
So William, on a brief vacation,
Most pleasantly the time to pass,
Essayed flirtation.
And as they strolled in twilight dim,
While near the time for parting drew,
Asked if she'd like to have from him
A billet doux.

Of French this simple maid knew naught,
But doubting not 'twas something nice,
Upon its meaning quickly thought,
Then, in a trice,
Upward she turned her pretty head,
Her rosy lips together drew
For purpose plain, and coily said:
"Yes, Billy, do."

A Song Supplied

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER the other evening I note one of your readers called for the poem "Take Me Back to Old Montana." Some years ago I committed this poem to memory. I am not sure that it is accurate, but as I remember it here it is:

TAKE ME BACK TO OLD MONTANA

Take me back to old Montana,
Where there's lots of room and air,
Where there's cottonwood and pine trees,
Bitter root and prickly pear,
Where the old Missouri river
And the muddy Yellowstone
Make green patches in the bad lands,
Where old Sitting Bull was known.

Take me where there's diamond hitches,
Ropes and brands and cartridge belts;
Where the boys wore chaps for breeches,
Flannel shirts and Stetson felts,
Where there ain't no pomp nor glitter,
Where a shilling's called a bit,
Where at night the magpies twitter,
Where the Indian fights were fit.

Take me where there ain't no subways,
Nor no forty-story shacks;
Where they shy at automobiles,
Dudes, plug hats and three-rail tracks.
Take me where the sunset lingers
On its purple and its gold.
Take me back to old Montana:
Let me die there when I'm old.

R. H.

Bethlehem, Pa., November 22, 1920.

Criticizes in Verse

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Last Monday night I was walking along Broad street and entered a drug store. Seated at one of the glass-covered soda-water tables and all alone was a girl powdering her face. I said to her:

Don't try to show off
With your powder and puff,
For the stuff you are using
Is rotten enough.
The place to dress up
Is your private boudoir;
Not out here in public;
Now, please, don't get sore.

She jumped up, gave me an icy stare and walked out of the store. JOS. D. BAUM.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1920.

"E. C." and "E. W."—Thank you for sending us the words of a song, "I'll Tell You of a Fellow," but we had already received the words and printed them on November 4.

Anna Smith—We cannot give space to the printing of "The Face Upon the Floor," but will mail you a copy if you send us a stamped, addressed envelope.

"B. C." asks for a poem called "The Eternal Circle" and also wants to know the name of the piece of music which is played every time Lillian Gish enters the picture, "Way Down East." We will print the poem, if a reader will send it in. The music referred to has no name, but was written by the composer and arranger of the orchestration for the picture.

C. L. D. wishes the name of the author and the complete poem in which occurs these lines: "The wailing winds, the naked woods, the meadows bear and brown."

E. L. V. asks for an Irish song containing the lines:

"We will sing tonight of a far-off land,
In the lap of the ocean set."

The People's Forum will appear daily in the Evening Public Ledger, and also in the Sunday Public Ledger. Letters discussing timely topics will be printed, as well as requested poems, and questions of general interest will be answered.

PROHIBITION CHIEF HITS LACK OF ASSISTANCE HERE

Kramer Declares That Officials Neglect to Give Aid to Agents

City and state officials of Pennsylvania have not been giving their co-operation to the federal officers in enforcing the provisions of the prohibition amendment, according to John S. Kramer, national prohibition enforcement director.

This statement was made today by Mr. Kramer, who is in Philadelphia to confer with Leo A. Crossen, prohibition enforcement officer for Pennsylvania, concerning means of carrying on the prohibition enforcement work.

"The most encouraging phase of our work," said Mr. Kramer, "is the fact that in many places we have received the hearty and effective assistance om local and state officials. This has been especially noticeable in Cleveland, Chicago and New York.

"While we have not had the co-operation of the city and state authorities of Pennsylvania, which we felt we ought to have had, yet the situation is not at all discouraging. It takes a little while for the officials to adapt themselves to the new order of things.

"Inasmuch as prohibition has been adopted as a permanent policy of the land, every man, profession and line of business should adapt themselves to this new order. This would not be so advisable and necessary were the adoption of this principle merely a temporary expedient. If all parties work to this end this principle will be established without interfering much with the life and business of the people.

"Why should not all of the officers, state, local and federal, get back of this law? It is here not for a day, nor for a year, but forever. The time will never come when thirty-six states will vote to take this principle out of the constitution. It is firmly fixed in the constitution, which every officer of the law has sworn to defend and protect."

A Few Weeks More and then—Christmas

This is a brief reminder to music-loving readers—to all who would as soon think of Christmas without Santa Claus as Christmas without MUSIC.

And some helpful facts to bear in mind:

FIRST—The largest choice of GOOD pianos, player-pianos and reproducing pianos is here in the Wanamaker Piano Store.

SECOND—The largest choice of GRAND pianos—from the small apartment size to the concert grand—is here, in the Wanamaker Piano Store.

THIRD—The only place in Philadelphia where you may buy the incomparable AMPICO Reproducing Piano is here, in the Wanamaker Piano Salons.

FOURTH—Our prices are fair, the same to all, and are not to be bettered anywhere for instruments of equal quality.

FIFTH—Good-will terms will be accorded all who, for any reason, desire to purchase the Christmas piano on deferred terms of payment.

Chickering *Knabe* *Schomacker*
Emerson *Marshall & Wendell*
Lindeman *J. C. Campbell* *Brambach*

And the incomparable AMPICO Reproducing Piano

Music Rolls for all 88-note Player-Pianos
Piano Benches. Music Roll Cabinets
Private rooms for tone demonstrations
Used Pianos taken in part exchange
(Egyptian Hall, Second Floor)

John Wanamaker

Wanamaker & Brown

Today

A Readjustment Sale

AT

Wanamaker & Brown's

SO sweeping in its provisions as to insure instant response, because on each day of the week it progressively will take in new departments of great old Oak Hall until it will include every dollar's worth of stock on three great sales floors, which means tens of thousands of new winter garments for men, for young men, for women, for misses and for boys.

Here Is the Schedule That Will Grow In Consequence as it Proceeds—

MONDAY—Effective Now—Thousands of Men's Suits at one-third off, one-half off and less than one-half off. All tailoring cloths 20% off—Facts and figures below.

TUESDAY—Thousands of Young Men's Suits at prices which will be announced later.

WEDNESDAY—Every article of Women's Apparel enters the event at sweeping and decisive reductions—clearance figures throughout.

THURSDAY—Entire stocks of Boys' Suits and Overcoats—All Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY—Total stocks subject to history-making reductions that will bring nearly everybody to Sixth and Market streets.

Details of Today's Opportunities

Every suit for men in the store—all our own good stocks—none bought; none brought in; at these prices—Eighty per cent. are pure wool worsteds of the finest grades seen in the markets since 1914.

$40 & $45 Suits at Half Price and Less . $20
$50 & $60 Suits at Half Price and Less . $25
$75 & $85 Suits at About a Third Off . $50
$55 & $65 Suits at About a Third Off . $40
$50 & $55 Suits at About a Third Off . $35
$45 & $50 Suits at About a Third Off . $30

All Overcoats for Men and Young Men. None bought; none brought in; at prices averaging 33 1-3 off:

$85 Finest Overcoats to Sell for $65
$75 Finest Overcoats to Sell for $55
$65 Finest Overcoats to Sell for $45
$40 Finest Overcoats to Sell for $30

All Merchant Tailoring fabrics—Suitings, overcoatings, dress suitings, dress coatings, trouserings, clerical worsteds and woolens for the Clergy ..... *20% Off*

Watch the Daily Newspapers for Further Announcements of Each Day's Sales

Wanamaker & Brown

Market at Sixth for 59 Years